	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	REPORT
	INFORMATION REPORT	CD NO.
UNTRY	USSR (Lithuania)	DATE DISTR/O Feb 1951
JBJECT	Health and Sanitation Data (Kaunas)	NO. OF PAGES 3
ACE QUIRED	25X1A	NO. OF ENCLS.
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	INFORMATION	25X1X
l. Q	: a. by water, with Klaipeda (Memel);	maintained from Kaunas?
2. Q	b. by rail, with Vilnius, Siauliai, Riga and Klac.by air, with Berlin and Moscow.	ipeda;
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	c. by air, with Berlin and Moscow. : What were the five leading causes of death?	ipeda;
	c. by air, with Berlin and Moscow. : What were the five leading causes of death? : a. tuberculosis b. pneumonia c. cancer d. heart disease	ipeda;
2 0	c. by air, with Berlin and Moscow. What were the five leading causes of death? a tuberculosis b pneumonia c cancer d heart disease e purulent infections	ipeda;
3. Q	c. by air, with Berlin and Moscow. What were the five leading causes of death? a tuberculosis b pneumonia c cancer d heart disease e purulent infections What diseases are locally regarded as endemic?	
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- 5. The Health Department in 1964 even dised control over the following:
 - a. slaughtering;
 - b. handling of mests;
 - c. fish;
 - d. markets.
- 6. Q: How is nows' milk distributed?
 - A: Pasteurized in hottles. The samitary quality of the milk in 1940 was controlled by the Department of Public Health.
- 7. Q: Has the city an operating senitary sewerage system?
 - A: Yes

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- 8. Q: What part of the whole population is served by it?
 - A: In 1944 about 3/4.
- 9. Q: Where there is no such system, what is the most common method used for the disposal of human excreta?
 - A: Special transportátion to open fields far from the city.
- 10. Q: What is the ultimate disposal of severage?
 - A: The River Nemunas.
- 11. Q: Are human excreta used for fertilizing land?
 - A: Yes
- 12. Q: Are vegetables grown locally on such lands?
 - A: Yes a common of the common of
- 13. Q: Is there a drainage system adequate to carry surface runoff?
 - A: Yes
- 14. Q: Are there any places near the city where surface water collects and stands in heavy rain?
 - A: Very few.
- 15. Q: Was there a general collection of garbage?
 - A: No.
- 16. Q: Was other refuse collected?
 - A: No.
- 17. Q: What ultimate disposal was made of garbage and other refuse?

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- A: Pits
- 18. Q: What method is used for the disposed of the dead?
 - A: Burial. Cremation was not used.

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- 19. Q: What pests are controlled by the Health Department?
 - A: In 19h0; flies, live, rodents and fleas.
- 20. There were in 1944 about nine hospitals in Kaunas, having a total bed capacity of about 2,500. Of these approximately 700 were charity beds. Medical, surgical, dental, nursing and obstatuical services were available. Common drugs were easily available in 1940.
- 21. Governmental agencies controlled the following in 1940: tuberculosis; wenereal disease; sanitation; maternity, infant and child health.
- 22. Q: Were cases of communicable diseases reported?
 - A: Yes in 1944.
- 23. Q: What immunization procedures are applied to children?
 - A: Compulsory immunication against smallpox in 1940.
- 24. Q: What immunization procedures are applied to the general public?
 - A: Typhoid, dysentery, scarlet fever, diphtheria in 1940. All of these were voluntary.
- 25. Q: What is your personal opinion as to the general conditions listed below?
 - A: Health conditions fair
 Sanitation fair
 Medical, deptal and hospital care good
 Climatic effect on children, women and men fair.
- 26. Q: Describe briefly the facilities of the recognized colleges and universities which are available throughout the country.
 - A: There were in 1944, universities in Kaunas and Vilnius with faculties of medicine, science, mathematics, humanities, theology and veterinary medicine. There was an agricultural faculty located in Dathuva. In the medical school the quality of training was fair as were the teaching facilities. Medical research and development was poor.

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